

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 11

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Official Directory

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BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis: EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Rio: T. F. WILKES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). J. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a.m. on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month, 11 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday, and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateio. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture; services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Racheleto N. 105, 7.30 p.m. Thursdays—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 115 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Anna No. 15. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residência: Ladeira do Senado No. 12.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays at 10 a.m. and 11 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class, study the Holy Scriptures, at 10 a.m. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—214 Rua D. Anna Nery, Ladeira do Machado. Services Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p.m. JAMES B. RODGERS and FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastors. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederic Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 25, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence: No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDRETH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.From the *Chilten Times*, Feb'y, 12.

—A bill has passed both houses to admit duty free, for a term of five years, cotton, linen, and woollen yarns with the object of protecting a native industry which has been founded in Tiltit.

—At Saturday's sitting of the senate the bill to empower the government to lay a cable from Puerto Montt to Punta Arenas, at a cost of £180,000, was passed with only one dissentient vote.

—At the same sitting as the preceding a bill, already passed by the lower house, to make drainage service compulsory in all towns of five thousand inhabitants and upwards, was unanimously sanctioned.

—An important bill has passed both houses of congress, to empower the President of the republic to fix the quota of export duties to be paid in bills on London for the service of the debt and for other foreign expenditure.

—At Wednesday's sitting of the deputies the matter of finance, in reply to a question, stated that in the sinking out of mine properties the country had been defrauded of upwards of six millions of dollars, therefore, he said, the government had resolved not only to proceed to a rectification of the boundaries, but also to institute the corresponding civil action at law.

—Congress has just done a very wise thing in partly repealing that part of the act of December 22, 1891, which laid the organization and maintenance of the police on municipalities. From the first of this year the maintenance of the Santiago and this measure will be extended to the police of all capitals of departments from and after the 1st of September next. All the police thus maintained will be organized by, and subject to, the President of the republic.

A WONDERFUL LIGHTHOUSE.

In the lamphouse of the United States government lighthouse station at Tompkinsville, S. I., New York, is housed the most wonderful light in the world. The light itself stands 15 feet high, the face of its bull's-eye is 9 feet across, and its lenses are as much as 4 inches thick. It is capable of flashing a ray of light equivalent to the power of 250,000,000 candles, and the distance from which it can be seen on clear nights is practically limited only by the curvature of the earth. The flash will have the intensity and blinding glare of a stroke of lightning.

That part of the light which revolves weighs 15 tons, and so exquisite is the mechanism by which it is moved that the pressure of fingers will turn it. A child can control the machinery, and the motive power which propels it is a single bit of clockwork encased in a box two feet square. The light consists of two concave discs about 8 1/2 feet in diameter. These discs are placed back to back about a foot apart, and in position look like tremendous double convex magnifying lenses, so large that they could not be cast in two single pieces, and had to be built up in segments, and the whole strung together in a great iron skeleton.

And this, in point of fact, is precisely the case. Back to back the lenses inclose a hollow interior, into which is thrust a powerful electric light. This light of itself is about 7,000 candle-power. When its light is projected through these huge magnified prisms its power is intensified more than 35,000 times. It is altogether beyond the human imagination to grasp the possible effect of 250,000,000 candles, which is the illuminating power of this new lighthouse wonder. At the present time the finest oil lamp which ingenuity has been able to devise may be seen on a clear night some 35 or 40 miles at sea. This new light may be seen at a point 120 miles away.

NO MORE BIRDS OF PARADISE.The bird of paradise most used in millinery is that obtained in the Papuan islands and New Guinea. Mr. Wallace, in describing the *Paradisea apoda*, says: "From each side of the body, beneath the wings, springs a dense tuft of long and delicate plumes; sometimes two feet in length, of the most intense golden-orange color, and very glossy, but changing toward the tips into a pale brown. This tuft of plumes can be elevated and spread out at pleasure, so as almost to conceal the body of the bird." In his *Oceanic birds* in *Male* of October 20, 1894, Mr. Jules Forest bitterly deplores the destruction which has been going on during the last decade. He emphasizes the fact that it is no longer possible to procure such perfect specimens as were common ten years ago, since the unfortunate birds are so hunted that none of them is allowed to live long enough to reach full maturity, the full plumage of the male bird requiring several years for its development. He further states that "the birds which now flood the Paris market are for the most part young ones, still clothed in their first plumage, which lacks the brilliancy displayed in the older bird, and are consequently of small commercial value." Since January 1, 1892, strict regulations for the preservation of the bird of paradise have been in force in German New Guinea, and Mr. Forest appeals to the English and Dutch governments to follow their good example.—*Nature*.**CUBAN HISTORY IN BRIEF.**

Spain colonized the island in 1511. In 1534, and again in 1554, Havana was destroyed by the French.

Matanzas was the first city to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

Cruelty and injustice to the natives has always been the creed of the Spaniards.

The present revolution began Feb. 24, 1895, when the republic was proclaimed by Martí.

In 1848 President Polk offered Spain a million dollars for the island, which she refused.

The constitution of Cuba, modeled on that of the United States, was adopted Sept. 23, 1895.

The revolution of 1868 lasted ten years before Spain succeeded in compromising by promising reforms.

A triangular blue union, having a single star and five stripes, three of red and two of white, is the flag of the republic.

Very little reliable news of the present insurrection can be obtained, owing to the censorship of the press and the meagerness of leaders of both sides.

The first serious revolution took place in 1848, under the leadership of Narciso Lopez, who in 1851 repeated his attempts to free the island from Spanish control.—*Chicago Times Herald*.**THE ENGINEERING FEAT AT NIAGARA.**

Among the greatest enterprises in modern times is the attempt to harness the water power of Niagara to the wheels of industry. Few people are aware of the stupendous and difficult nature of this undertaking, or of the issues involved in its proposed accomplishment. The horse power developed at the falls is said to be equal to all the steam power at present used in the world, and a practical appropriation of but a marginal fraction of this power will distribute its motor power over immense areas and to remote distances.

The project, as so far satisfactorily carried out, includes the digging of a canal 1,500 feet long, at right angles to the river, at something more than a mile above the falls. A vertical shaft 140 feet deep is being sunk, and from the lower level a tunnel, 28 feet high, 18 feet wide and 6,700 feet long, has been carried at a slope of 7 feet per 1000, to debouch at the foot of the falls below the falls. This tunnel is being lined with four courses of bricks, the work progressing at the rate of 100,000 bricks per day. Hydraulic problems have been dealt with by leading engineers, both home and foreign, and the electric part of the work has been laid out by the best of experts and practical men.

Part of the power is to be used in factories built directly over the shafts, and also on land owned by the company, which has a perpetual right to use this power over five miles of river frontage.

Railways will connect with the system of factories, the power of one being furnished by an electric locomotive. Thirty acres of land have been reclaimed from the river, and a project formulated of deepening the stream alongside the company's wharves. The right of making a second tunnel under the falls has been secured by the franchisees of property owners.

All these phases of a stupendous enterprise simply antedate the founding of a manufacturing city or center, of which some of the streets are already laid out. On the Canadian side an exclusive right to use land in Victoria park has been secured for 100 years, by which a branch of the river going around Cedar Island can carry sufficient water to utilize 250,000 horse power, while the tunnel from the bottom of the shaft to the base of the fall will not exceed 800 feet in length. The plans, so far as carried out, have operated at a surprisingly low cost, while the energy and foresight of the directors have insured a steady and continuous progress, without relapses or failures in the original designs. The completion of this enterprise will be one of the wonders of modern engineering skill, as the Niagara falls are among the wonders of nature.—*St. Louis Age of Steel*.

Two of the most interesting automations now working within the limits of the United States are those used by the government for counting and tying postal cards into small bundles. These machines are capable of counting 500,000 cards in 10 hours and wrapping and tying the same in packages of 25 each. In this operation the paper is pulled off a drum by two long "fingers" which come up from below and another finger dips in a vat of mucilage and applies itself to the wrapping paper in exactly the right spot. Other parts of the machine wrap the paper around the pack of cards and then a "thumb" presses over the spot where the mucilage is, and the package is thrown upon a carry-belt ready for delivery.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 500,000

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(Calixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calixa 320.) (Calixa 185.)

Draws on:

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 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg,
 M. A. von Rothschild
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From The Forum for February.

THE PRESIDENT'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

Among the fundamental rights of every state is that of Independence. Now, independence means the right to be let alone. In the exercise of its independence each state deals with every other as it sees fit: it fosters trade or restricts it; it quarrels or it makes friends. This is the rule; interference in the affairs of another state is the exception and needs to be justified. The necessity of self-defence is the most common excuse for such interference. The balance-of-power principle was based upon this, with the maintenance of the Ottoman empire and the Triple Alliance as its latest manifestations. Intervention to preserve the peace of Europe—such as that which carved a neutral Belgium out of the kingdom of the Netherlands—was based upon this. And it was this which called the Monroe Doctrine into being. Let us fix firmly in our minds at the outset, then, the undoubted fact that the declaration of President Monroe was an interference in the affairs of other states, to be justified only by the necessity of self-defence.

A new instance of interference in the affairs of other states has occurred. President Cleveland, in his Message to Congress of December 17, 1895, declares that he conceives it to be his duty to ascertain and lay down a boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, using every means in his power to enforce it. This, of course, is a threat of war. For this interference the President states that the Monroe Doctrine is his warrant. He believes that doctrine applicable to the case in question,

and a failure to enforce it dangerous to the safety of the United States.

Before taking up this question of applicability, however, there are several statements in the Message which invite comment and criticism, hearing strongly, as they do, upon the President's general position and argument. He says:—

"It may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions, and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government."

Here he clearly puts the question of enforcing the Monroe Doctrine in the Venezuelan boundary dispute upon the proper ground,—the self-interest of the United States. We are to enforce it—supposing it to be applicable—because it is to our advantage to do so; because to neglect it would endanger our peace and safety, our free institutions and form of government. He bases his fresh use of the old doctrine on the original ground, that of self-defence. That this danger, which justifies our interference, really exists, I find it very hard to believe. It may well be asked whether our peace is most threatened by an unsettled boundary in South America, or by the Message itself. This question of our self-interest will be referred to later. What I wish to emphasize here is that the President admits that his action is based upon utility, not upon duty. And yet this warrant alone does not seem to satisfy him. He wants legal justification. Accordingly he argues that, though not perhaps "admitted in so many words to the code of international law," the doctrine is yet a part of it,—

"since in international councils every nation is entitled to rights belonging to it; and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to determine is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid."

This is principally rhetoric. There is of course no "high tribunal," no "code of international law," except in a metaphorical sense. If the passage means anything—which is uncertain—it means that the Monroe Doctrine is a part of the body of international law because it is in harmony with its ideas of justice. This is an error. The rules of international law are founded upon the principles of natural justice, but everything consonant with its ideas of justice is not a rule of international law. The punishment of the slave-trade as piracy—a just rule and one laid down in many treaties—is a case in point. It is not a rule of international law, because it has never been made such by the common consent or agreement of nations. Even were the premise sound, the conclusion would therefore be false. In this contention the President has been led away by Lord Salisbury, and tries (and fails) to prove what is not necessary to his position,—that the Monroe Doctrine is a part of the body of that law which governs the relations of states. It is a policy, not a law, either national or international, and its application to each specific case—granting that action is justifiable at all—must be argued on grounds of policy alone.

"The Monroe Doctrine finds its recognition in the principles of international law, which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced."

Is it necessary to remark that there is no such theory? Every state has the right of self-defence. That is the first law of nations. But to say that every state has a right to be protected and to have its just claims enforced by some other state is simply ridiculous. No, it is more, it is monstrous. It is a plea for universal tranquillity at the expense of universal interference and disturbance. It is a plea in behalf of the status quo of the world, while inconsistently it threatens to disturb that status by enforcing the just claims of some states against others. The justice of the claim, it is natural to infer, will be decided by an *ex parte* commission.

There are other statements which are equally faulty,—as where it is said that the Doctrine was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, which is something that neither the President nor we can know: but I pass to the final sentence.

While deprecating the idea of war—a war which no one dreamed of until the Message threatened it—the President exclaims:—

"There is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

Here is a complete mixing up of two persons: the one submitting to injustice,—namely Venezuela; and the one losing its self-respect,—that is, ourselves. Or does the President mean that we have a divine mission to follow Great Britain or any other state around and check its aggressions? Does he mean that we are knights errant, in search of wrongs to right, of injustice to repel, under penalty of losing our safety and greatness? Whichever version we adopt,—whether we merge our individuality in that of Venezuela, or tilt at windmills like Don Quixote,—it may be questioned if our safety and greatness are thus best preserved.

This is more than mere dialectics. The President has threatened Great Britain with war in a certain contingency; he has thrown business already into great confusion, and jeopardized the nation's finances, on the ground that our Monroe Doctrine is a binding law, is necessary to the safety of our institutions and form of government, and is applicable to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. If these contentions cannot be maintained, his action must be condemned as an offence to a friendly power, and a very serious blunder.

His argument for the applicability of the Monroe Doctrine is entitled to fair consideration and is a principal point at issue. It is as follows:—

Speaking of the allied powers, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France (England having withdrawn), President Monroe said that:—

"We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. . . . We could not view any interposition for the purpose of suppressing them (that is, the South American republics whose independence we had recognized) or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

The President, with these words in mind, says:—

"If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics, against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which has been taken. Monroe declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety,' and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise."

The argument is perfectly clear and needs no elaboration. An unsettled boundary dispute between a British colony and Venezuela, a disposition to "edge up" on the latter in the matter of territory, is an attempt to extend the European system to a sister republic and to control its destiny. On the face of it this is a possible interference, not only by emphasizing the letter—not the spirit and real intent—of Monroe's Message, and by almost a perversion of words. Apply the same language to our Maine boundary. The valley of the St. John was disputed ground. By the Ashburton compromise it was divided between the disputants. Is it a proper use of language to say that the success of Great Britain in acquiring the country north of the St. John River to the St. Lawrence watershed, which we had justly claimed, "extends a European system to the United States or controls its destiny"? Venezuela's is a perfectly parallel case. Were she to lose the whole region in dispute by arbitration or by aggression, in neither case would a new system be extended over her, or her destiny be controlled.

But let us look at the real spirit and intent of the Monroe Doctrine. One hesitates to repeat its origin, so often has it been related. The allied powers had twice tried their hand at intervention,—in Spain and in Naples. This intervention was in favor of absolutism, not of established government; for in Naples a liberal movement was put down, in Spain a royalist insurrection was helped up. Emboldened by success they then proposed to apply their new principles to this continent, and to restore to Spain those colonies of hers which were trying to gain or had gained their independence. Then Monroe declared that such intervention would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to itself. He announced a policy. That policy forbade the substitution of monarchical for republican forms of government on this continent by European force. It did not forbid the existence of monarchies here, as Don Pedro could testify. It did not forbid any step which the republics themselves chose to take, but simply what was forced

upon them. It was the policy which fitted the hour and the occasion. It was opportunism. This is shown by the sequel. When Clay, in January, 1821, proposed, in moderate language, a legislative resolution embodying the President's doctrine, no action was taken upon it. As the latest authority, Professor Snow,¹ well says:—

"The attempt to give a permanent character to the Monroe Doctrine failed. It would appear that Congress, considering the danger past, did not approve of adopting a general policy of this kind in the absence of specific cause."

In 1826 came the Panama Congress. A league of states was proposed, which, among other things, was—

"To take into consideration the means of making efficient the declaration of the President of the United States respecting any ulterior design of a foreign power to colonize any portion of this continent, and also the means of resisting all interference from abroad with the domestic concerns of the American governments."

After much debate and delay, delegates were appointed from the United States. They never left this country, and the Congress amounted to nothing. Mr. Dana, in his edition of Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," comments upon it as follows:—

"It seemed to aim at introducing, in behalf of republicanism, the same principle of interference which had been attempted abroad in behalf of despotism."

In 1848, Yucatan, in the throes of internal conflict, offered its dominion to the United States, to Spain, and to Great Britain. President Polk urged Congress to prevent its transfer to any European power as a colony, and to re-affirm the Monroe Doctrine. Calhoun was a member of Monroe's cabinet in 1823. He was in a position to know what the Monroe declarations meant and to what they were applicable. Speaking in opposition to Polk's suggestion, he said:—

"They were but declarations—nothing more;... we are not to have quoted as us, on every occasion, general declarations to which any and every meaning may be attached."

And again he argued that the Doctrine must be limited by the conditions under which it was spoken, else—

"It would have involved the absurdity of asserting that the attempt of any European state to extend its system of government to this continent, the smallest as well as the greatest, would endanger the peace and safety of our country."

The declaration, then, according to Calhoun, was a policy only, to be followed or not, as interest dictated, and was based upon the right of self-defence and nothing else.

We approach now the Mexican adventure of Maximilian. By the power of French bayonets Napoleon III overturned the republic, and had that Austrian prince chosen emperor by a travesty of an election: in short, he committed exactly those aggressions from which the Monroe Doctrine warned foreigners away. It was a genuine case of self-defence on the part of the United States, for the French action was really taken to check the growth of our commerce and influence in that quarter. A demonstration of force was proper, since the offensive act had been already consummated. The hands of our government having been tied during the civil war, after the close of that struggle a force was moved to the Mexican border. The French support was withdrawn, and Maximilian fell. Thus was the Monroe Doctrine re-applied on its original lines. This episode proves two things: first, that the principles announced by President Monroe were not obsolete in 1867, and are presumably still our guidance; second, that the Doctrine, forty years after its birth, had met with no enlargement.

Mr. Seward, in a despatch to Mr. Kilpatrick in 1866, gives his idea of the Monroe Doctrine thus. I quote from the United States "Digest of International Law," by Wharton, the official collection of the government:—

"The government of the United States will maintain and insist, with all the decision and energy which are compatible with an existing neutrality, that the republican system which is accepted by any one of those (South American) states shall not be wantonly assailed, and that it shall not be subverted as an end of a lawless war by European powers; but beyond this position it will not go, nor will it consider itself bound to take part in wars in which a South American republic may enter with a European sovereign, when the object of the latter is not the establishment, in place of a subverted republic, of a monarchy under a European prince."

This history and these comments sufficiently show that it was the substitution of a monarchical for a republican form of government, by European forces, at which the

Monroe Doctrine was aimed. President Woolsey¹ concludes his treatment of the subject with this most applicable sentence:—

"To lay down the principle that the acquisition of territory on this continent by any European power cannot be allowed by the United States would go far beyond any measures dictated by the system of the balance of power; for the rule of self-preservation is not applicable in our case: we fear our neighbors. . . . But to resist attempts of European powers to alter the constitutions of states on this side of the water is a wise and just opposition to interference. Anything beyond this justifies the system which absolute governments have initiated for the suppression of revolutions by main force."

Such was the Monroe Doctrine. Anything other than this is the doctrine of somebody else.

There is another striking difference between the old version and the new. President Monroe's Message nowhere threatens force. This fact has been often commented upon. His strongest expression is that we should look upon certain actions as evidence of an unfriendly disposition. But President Cleveland is not so tame. After suggesting a commission to report upon the Venezuelan boundary, he says:—

"When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist, by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belong to Venezuela."

But for this threat the Message would have been regarded as a political manifesto: with this threat it is a menace to the peace of two great states.

There is one more consideration,—one already suggested,—the vital point of the whole matter. We may grant, though contrary to fact, that the Monroe Doctrine is applicable to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Proof must still be furnished that a failure to enforce it would endanger our peace and safety. If they are not so endangered, we have no ground for interference. The Monroe Doctrine declares this. President Cleveland implies it. The commentators who have been quoted say it. Does British control over the wild frontier region in dispute between Venezuela and Guiana really threaten the safety of the United States? If so, why and how? We are entitled to specifications. For, unless the danger can be shown, an interference is unwarranted. Does Canada put our institutions in jeopardy? Does British Columbia imperil our form of government? If not, why does this danger lurk in distant Guiana? England has as constitutional a form of government as our own. She is a good colonizer. She carries order, justice, capital into the wilds with her. Are such developments inimical to our safety? Is there anything which can truly imperil our institutions? Is there anything on earth which we should truly fear, except the consequences of our own ignorance, our own dishonesty, our own conceit?

At the risk of tediousness, may I gather again the threads of my discourse? The Monroe Doctrine is not a law; it binds us to no action; it was a policy devised to meet a particular case. That case was the forcible substitution of monarchical for republican forms of government in American states by European action. It was an act of self-defence, on no other ground justifiable. It was not backed by threats of force.

Mr. Cleveland's doctrine is an entirely distinct one. Under threats, it attempts to settle for them the disputed boundary line of two friendly states. It virtually asserts the right to pass judgment upon any controversy over territory which an American state may have with a European one, and to enforce the decision. It is interference in the affairs of another state which the necessity of self-defence does not justify. It is a long and dangerous step toward that assumption of the headship of this continent which Mr. Olney so tersely describes when he says that the United States is "practically sovereign" throughout America, and that "its fiat is law." A glorious and happy future this, where the responsibilities are ours, the profit another's; where dreams of empire under the guise of a protectorate replace peaceful development; where our own will is our only law!

THEODORE S. WOOLSEY.

¹ "Introduction to the Study of International Law," 6th ed., p. 36.

² Professor Theodore S. Woolsey is a son of the late President Theodore D. Woolsey, of Yale College, and is professor of International Law in the Yale Law School. He has edited Pomeroy's and Woolsey's treatises on International Law, and is a recognized authority on the subject.

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOCVELN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

ASTLEY, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Naveira Haretoff, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERICCA, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

Rio de Janeiro, February 28th, 1896.

¹ "American Diplomacy," p. 254.

From the *Argonaut*, San Francisco, Cal.

OUR TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Stanford University, January 8, 1896.
Editors "Argonaut."

In your issue of the sixth, in speaking of the political phases of the Monroe doctrine, you say that "Another and equally practical side of the question is this: if we are going to be such extremely good friends of the Spanish-American republics as to protect them in time of war, we think they ought to buy our goods in time of peace.... They buy almost everything from that monarchial Europe which they condemn, and almost nothing from the republican United States which they adore—theoretically."

I believe that eight years of residence and travel in South America, a pretty thorough acquaintance with the people, and a general interest in foreign trade and international relations have made me familiar with the facts that bear on the interesting and apparently puzzling case you suggest.

I believe the business firms that have made honest efforts to get what we are in the habit of calling "our share" of South American trade, know pretty well what the matter is, and give themselves no further concern about it. There is an impression through the country, however, that South America is either unexplored by our business men, or that there is some feeling there against American goods or American merchants, and that, as your editorial suggests, if they love us, they should buy our wares.

Now the South American markets are open to our manufacturers, exactly as they are to those of other nationalities; yet the natives do not buy of us. One naturally infers that it is either because our goods are inferior, or our prices are higher than those of European goods. In some cases these are the reasons that our goods are not bought; but they are not always the reasons, and they are not the only reasons. In many instances our American products are quite as good or even distinctly superior to those with which they come into competition.

Setting aside instances of inferior or otherwise unsuitable goods as out of the question in any market, we find that our best merchandise goes into these South American countries under one or the other of the following conditions:

- 1st. Suitable goods at too high prices.
- 2nd. Suitable goods at convenient prices, but so packed that the dealers can not dispose of them.
- 3rd. Suitable goods at convenient prices and conveniently delivered, but the terms of payment unsatisfactory.
- 4th. Suitable goods at convenient prices, conveniently delivered, and on mutually satisfactory terms.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the fact that business can be only when the conditions are those mentioned under the fourth head.

But the statement of this self-evident proposition does not satisfy those who think that the South American republics ought to buy of us, and they may fairly ask the reasons for high prices, improper packing, and unsatisfactory payments.

The high prices of our goods are, for the most part, the natural result of our high tariffs. Hitherto we have depended on home demand for most of our products; we have not been forced to produce cheaply in order to meet European competition, and, as a consequence, we have seldom been prepared to meet it.

Here is an interesting, and by no means an exceptional, instance that came under my observation. Several years ago an American manufacturer of sand-paper sent a consignment to a commission merchant in Rio de Janeiro. The goods remained for a long time unsold. The New York house made several calls for settlement, and finally demanded rather unpleasantly to know why the goods remained unsold. The Rio merchant reported that the American sand-paper could not compete with the English sand-paper—that the price was too high for the market. The New York house said flatly that such a representation would not pass muster; that they were shipping sand-paper to London, Manchester, and Birmingham, and driving the Englishmen out of their own markets. When they finally got to the bottom of the matter, after months of such delays, postponements, and irritating excuses as only a South American can devise, they found that the import duty on sand-paper at Rio was charged by

weight, and that, as the English paper was very thin, and the American paper very thick, the duty on one sheet of the American was distributed over several sheets of the English paper, leaving the American paper very dear and the English quite cheap to the consumers.

I mention this case as illustrating the absolute necessity of a knowledge of all the circumstances that affect trade if we mean to follow it seriously.

Take next the matter of packing. I must admit that to soberly give it out that the way bundles are done up is a matter of vital importance to national commerce smacks of the ludicrous, not to say the idiotic. But I never was more serious in a statement.

In the upper Amazon region I once found that all the shops kept flimsy English calicoes* and no American calicoes at all. Upon inquiry, I learned that the leading merchants knew of the superiority of American calicoes, but they declared that, while they would have preferred them, they could not sell them because they were put up in large bolts. I found that the people wanted their calicoes in bolts of ten metres. I suggested that it was easy enough to cut off ten metres from a bolt of forty metres; but that did not seem to answer the purpose. The country people liked the sound of saying they had bought a bolt of calico, and they always got the colored label with a dress pattern. Of course it was silly from our point of view, but the Americans would not put their goods up in ten-metre bolts, and so they did not get the trade.

There is a more serious side to this question of packing, however. South America covers an enormous area; it has comparatively few railways, and beyond the railway lines the roads leading into the interior are almost exclusively mule trails; over these trails goods are carried on pack-mules for hundreds, for thousands of miles, crossing forests, deserts, through swamps, over mountains—journeys that consume weeks and sometimes months. Now it is of the utmost importance—indeed, it is quite indispensable—that the merchandise so transported should be done up in packages of such weight, size, and shape that they can be readily carried on pack-horses.

We often complain that the South Americans are hide-bound; but I submit that they are not alone in their conservatism, so long as our manufacturers insist on packing goods to suit themselves instead of suiting their customers.

The last obstacle I shall speak of is unsatisfactory terms of payment. The people of South America never do anything to-day that they can put off till to-morrow, and least of all would they think of settling accounts. In addition to this general inertia, the wholesale dealers in the large cities must wait on the up-country dealers, and the up-country dealers must wait on the retailers, and the retailers must wait on their customers, and their customers must wait for next year's coffee crop, or rubber yield, or cotton, or something else. Now, every one acquainted with American trade knows that this sort of thing will not suit our manufacturers. The time they are willing to wait for their money is expressed in days, not in years.

The European merchants know of these peculiarities of the South American markets, and are ready and willing to meet them; our merchants are neither ready nor willing. All the share we have, or can ever expect to have, in South American trade must be obtained by legitimate business methods. Yankee "smartness" has already brought the name of the American goods and business into disrepute, and new-comers must meet and overcome this prejudice. And our people must go into that field with the intention of studying the market, of meeting European competition openly, of building up a business they can stay with generation after generation and that will stay with them, of giving the people what they want, and in such shapes, colors, patterns and packages as they want (whether we fancy them or not), and on terms that will be satisfactory to the purchasers, just as European houses have done.

Trade can be built up only on business principles—not on sentiment; and until it is so built up, we may rest assured that South American people will go on adorning us—theoretically—and buying their goods from England, France, and Germany.

JOHN C. BRANNER.

* Printed calico, or "prints," are here referred to.—Ed.

From the *Southern Cross*, Feb. 21.

CARNAVAL IN BUENOS AIRES.

There are a good many kicks still left in old King Carnival, to judge by the doings of last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday here in the capital. The "corso" this year extended along the May Avenue from Plaza Victoria to Callao, where it turned into Entre Rios as far as Belgrano, returning by the same street to proceed along Callao to Santa Fé, and thence to a square or two below the Buenos Aires and Belgrano tramway station at Centro America. The splendid new avenue was ablaze with electric light and needed none of the overhanging arcs of gas-lamps, which have always been a feature of Carnival here. These arcs were of course resorted to in Callao and Santa Fé, and the usual profusion of bunting fringed by the paper streamers formed a very effective framing for the ever-changing scenes enacted on the street below.

There were fewer private carriages this year than ever, but, on the other hand, there were more vans, carts, wagons, and allegorical monstrosities than usual. The *comparsas* were also numerous. They marched fairly well and their costumes were in several instances picturesque. In the avenue, however, whether from detective police arrangements, or from other causes, they delayed very much the movement of the vehicles, and were more of a nuisance than anything else. In one respect, however, they were an improvement upon other years. They left their *candombes* at home! At least the greater part of them did so. Of course the bands of music by which many of them were headed played terribly out of tune, but this could readily be excused by those whose feelings had been outraged for years by the barbarous and hateful rum-dum-tum of the *candombe*. A few of these remnants of savagery were audible, but, thank goodness, they are becoming obsolete.

Streamers made of colored paper ("serpentina") were very much used this year, and festoons of them are hanging from telephone-wires, balconies and street lamps, giving the city a tawdry and eminently dissipated appearance. *Pommes* were largely used also; but the great feature of this year's Carnival was the water bomb. This projectile varies in size from that of a peach to the formidable proportions of an ostrich egg. When a fair sized bomb is thrown with a good aim it will make usable; every drop of the water which it contains is distributed over the person aimed at, and, as a general rule, it manages to run down his back, but not outside his clothes. In the "corso" streets, in most of the other thoroughfares, in the private houses, in tram-cars and restaurants, these water bombs were very extensively used with effect. In some localities the throwing of water in this fashion was carried to such a pitch that free fights of a mild description took place. Fortunately, however, no serious disturbance arose, a fact not by any means attributed to those who threw the bombs.

There were more masked balls than ever this year. The less said about them the better. They are neither artistic nor moral. They do not even pretend to the mere outward forms of decency. They are disgraceful scenes of horseplay and obscene posturing, and should not be allowed to take place. The masked balls at the clubs are fairly well conducted, but, say what you will about aristocracy, and culture, and distinguished families, and the rest of it, we question if there is a single public masked ball in Buenos Aires where young and innocent girls can go without regretting it.

We must protest against the influential native papers publishing eulogies upon the culture displayed all through Carnival. There was no culture at all. There was, in fact, a distinct want of it on all sides. We will only indicate the scandal created by the use of indecent language. We will only call attention to the fact that this indecent language was used from behind masks and dominoes. We have no wish to preach, but we cannot help saying that no cultured man will use obscene language, no matter whether his mask is on or off.

We do not object to Carnival. We opine that as long as people want it they should have it. It is not a creditable exhibition, nor is it in any way calculated to elevate or usefully instruct. Yet it is safer on the whole to be tolerant of the follies of others than to be blind to our own. We notice that some of our English contemporaries stigmatize this Carnival business as the

remnants of semi-barbarism. Quite so; but it gives them a three days' vacation, of which they take due advantage. It is quite true that Carnival is not a great credit to our civilization. Say even that it is resuscitation of primitive instincts—that it is what the learned ethnologists call "throwing back." But what are grouse and snipe shooting and fox hunting? Only the remnants of our paleolithic savagery—only the vestiges of the old nomadic days when we were half-naked barbarians with a consuming passion for destroying life and for seeing blood flow.

Let us be lenient with Carnival. It is foolish; but so is mankind. If it were less sinful it would be more enjoyable; but then, so would life in general. It is disgraced by want of culture and by flagrant indecency here in Buenos Aires. Well, so is the everyday life of the city in certain circles. The day will come, and that before we feel, when Carnival, as well as the street car, will fade from our ken. Civilization will wipe them out. King Carnival has to go sooner or later. He is an old fool—but what matter? Let us humor him. Let us gaze on his gaudy trappings—his clanking swords, his buff jerkins, his flowing Venetian cloaks, his morious and quilted doublets, his fool's cap and bells. And let us throw our eyes back into the stirring time when these were the fashion! Are we very much more advanced now? Most certainly, you answer. So much the better then. The sharpness of the contrast will make us all the more satisfied with ourselves and with the times in which our lot is cast!

From the *San Francisco Bulletin*.

MYSTERY OF A PEEK-A-BOO ISLAND.

Falcon island, a lonely but picturesque mass of earth and rocks, situated in the Toiwa group below latitude twenty degrees south, has been playing hide and seek with three nations ever since 1880. The coming and going of Falcon island has been termed by the South Sea traders "the right pulse of the universe." Reports concerning Falcon island have been brought to civilization from time to time for years and years back. It was not until 1889, however, that anything really peculiar was noticed about the place, but since that time the rocks have been leading England, France, and the Tonga government a lively chase. The latest news from Falcon was received recently by the United States hydrographic office. The information furnished the government came from pilot John O'Ryan of Apia, Samoa. The pilot also sent a detailed account of the modern aspect of the mystic island to a seafaring friend here.

To tell the odd story of Falcon it is necessary to go back to 1889, when the British corvette *Egeria* was sent on a cruise among the South Sea islands and instructed to seize any heretofore unknown coal reefs or islands, and take possession of them in the name of the Queen. The *Egeria* fell across Falcon. The island was noted for miles at sea, for at its southernmost extremity rose a commanding bluff 153 feet above the sea. Palm-trees grew on the height, and at the north end of the island the land gently sloped down to a beautiful white sand beach, fringed with tropical vegetation. The place was a veritable gem of the seas, a typical South Sea retreat, apparently as secure as the rock of Gibraltar. The *Egeria's* commander took possession of the island and planted the flag of England on its highest point, then the warship returned and reported what it had done. A year later a transport was sent to Falcon and found nothing but a low-lying reef, against which the sea beat incessantly. The lofty cliff had disappeared, as had the palm-trees and the sand beach. England's flag had sunk with the land, which appeared to have been swallowed up by the ocean.

Very little attention was directed to Falcon until 1892, it being believed that the island had simply sunk in the sea, as coral islands often do. Ships and trading schooners passed the latitude, and some would report that the island was still there, and that its cliffs had again towered heavenward, while others would note that only a flat shoal marked the spot. These reports were extremely confusing. France, in 1892, was looking for islands to annex, and so sent the cruiser *Duchaffault*, Captain Mauceron, on a cruise after territory. The *Duchaffault* steamed to Falcon. Then, instead of finding a sunken reef, whitened

with the loam of breakers, the vessel's crew discovered an island almost the exact shape of that found by the *Egeria* in 1859, only the southern promontory was but 25 and 27 feet high instead of 153 feet. The palm trees were gone, of course, but the rocks were covered with a growth of green bushes and ferns. Ashore went Mueron, who, though he had not 40,000 men, ordered his Jack Tars to draw their swords and put them back again, claiming the island at the same time in the name of the French republic. The tricolour waved from the 25-foot cliff when the *Duchaffault* churned north and homeward to the booming of a rifle gun.

Scarcely two years had passed since the Frenchman's visit when the British schooner *Ysabel*, borne along by an easterly breeze, came about at the easterly end of the island. This was on April 19, 1894, according to the records kept by the United States government. The *Ysabel's* captain consulted his chart and found that the strip of land at his port beam was all that remained of the elusive Falcon isle. He was astonished; he made a note in his logbook, and later reported to his home government that "Falcon island now has the appearance of a low streak of reef, and is dangerous to navigate, as it cannot be seen on a dark night. Dangerous reefs and rocks surround it." French and English naval officers were much taken back by this report, but the Tongan government was not daunted. It sent a party to the island with instructions to solve the mystery. The expedition left Tonga last December, and only returned about one month ago, or in time to allow pilot O'Ryan to write his letter and forward it by the steamer *Australis* from Apia. Perhaps Englishmen and Frenchmen will smile when they read that "the expedition took possession of the Falcon island in the name of King George of Tonga." Several coconut and other trees were planted. A hut was erected on the southern or raised end of the place, which is a mass of rocks, shells, and queer red clay. "The island was found to have bold, steep sides, with deep water all around and no shoal water in the vicinity, though discolored water extends four miles south-eastward and three miles north-west. The highest point of the island is fifty feet above the sea." When Tonga's claim to the jumping-jack of the tropics has been wiped out by the sea, it is suggested that the United States should try to secure the island for a brief term.

AMERICAN COAST DEFENSES.

The commander-in-chief of the United States army, Major-General Nelson A. Miles, appeared before the house committee on military affairs on January 28th to explain the condition and requirements of the coast defenses on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the gulf of Mexico. He stated that the guns now mounted at Savannah, Charleston and other ports are smooth-bores, of obsolete patterns and useless, and are mounted on rotten carriages. The only places where provision has been made for any considerable defenses are New York, San Francisco and Boston, and the defenses at these places are entirely inadequate and insufficient. He said that the coast cities of the United States are open to attack by a country having a large navy, and that it would take years to create the necessary armament. He estimated that the entire cost of coast defenses for adequate protection of the country would be about \$80,000,000 for fortifications and guns. This will not include the cost of ammunition and projectiles.

This *Times* of Buenos Aires of the 22nd ult., relates that a lady was grossly insulted the day before by a well-known photographer. She took her first-born child, three months old, to be photographed and inquired the cost. The photographer gave the price but added that he made a reduction on a dozen. The lady, who is barely 20 years of age, turned indignantly on the astonished photographer, rated him for his rudeness, inquired if she looked old enough to have twelve babies, and then left the studio without hearing any further explanation.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The *Br. str. Kingland* which had stranded on the English bank at the entrance to the River Plate, was successfully floated on the 20th ult., and arrived at Montevideo on the 21st.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th reports two more yellow-fever cases in Belgrano. The persons exposed to infection are being removed to the Martin Garcia quarantine station.

—One of the great betting houses in Buenos Aires, "The Turf Club," has put up its shutters and closed its doors for ever, probably on account of being unable to pay the tremendous taxes required for the present year. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The fugitive editor of the *Western Courier*, of Valparaiso, who had arranged to join the staff of one of our Buenos Aires contemporaries, has ultimately failed to close the contract. In all probability the circular letter sent out by the proprietor of the *Courier* interfered with the arrangement.

—According to telegrams from Buenos Aires Gen. Campos has been dismissed from the staff of Gen. de la Plata, and has been succeeded by a civilian, Dr. P. Beatriz. The latter has already introduced several needed reforms and he has informed his commissaries that they will be held responsible for their conduct toward the people.

—A German syndicate will shortly present to the executive a proposal for the construction of forts and such like in this port and La Plata. The syndicate has already spent a good many thousand dollars in making plans and studies, upon which various German military engineers have based the proposed defence. Should the idea be accepted, it will further be proposed to impose a tax on the entry of all vessels into the ports, which will in a few years cover the outlay on the constructions. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The English steamer *Aymesty* arrived here on Monday ten days out from Rio Janeiro. On the voyage the first machinist died, and one of the crew was ill from yellow fever, on account of which she was ordered into strict quarantine at Flores island. On her arrival there she grounded on the rocks off the 2nd island, but Lusich's tug was signalled for and in less than an hour they got her off without damage. She is consigned to Mr. W. D. Evans, and intended to load coal for Chile. She is a new steamer of 3000 tons burden. —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 26.

—A novel way of saving property from fire was put in practice by one fire brigade the day before yesterday. Two hales of jute, on a lighter laden with 650 hales, caught fire. The brigade appeared on the scene, and instead of throwing overhead the two ignited hales in order to save the rest, orders were given to fill up the lighter with water. Pumps were set to work, and within an hour the lighter lay at the bottom of the Riachuelo, with the whole cargo of 650 hales. The fire brigade then withdrew, having put out the fire. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 22.

—There is a general impression that a law exists prohibiting the killing of fur and other seals in the Argentine territory. This law appears to be a dead letter, as the Argentine consul at Punta Arenas informs the minister of hacienda that the steamer *La Prensa* transhipped at that port twelve hundred fur sealskins and a quantity of seal oil, on board of a German steamer bound to London. A significant fact is that the consul reports that the captain of the *La Prensa* informed him that these articles were the property of Captain Nunez, of the navy. In company with Captain Nunez, board of the *La Prensa*, were other naval officers, including a son of Admiral Salier. This matter ought to be investigated, by not only the minister of finance, but also the navy department. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The very best news that has ever been rumored in Buenos Aires is that Dr. Uribarri has made up his mind to administer a radical cure to the political evils of this country, by discountenancing quietly and lawfully all official interference in the elections. Any public officer who is a candidate for any office will have to resign. General Campos is said to be first on the list, and then many others. President Uribarri has, ever since his entry into office, expressed opinions to this effect, and has been putting their execution off from time to time. If he finally succeeds in making up his mind to put them really in practice, he will deserve the greatest notice that has ever been here as yet received. He shows now and then that he is able to act with unexpected and salutary rigor, and we hope he will score a point in this instance, and make his power and authority felt by a firm will and strong adherence to principle. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The P. S. N. *Orissa* arrived early yesterday morning, but as the weather was rather rough, the port doctor would not go off to visit her, and she was kept without operations until an advanced hour—in fact we can not say if she had been visited at the time of writing—the landing of the mails being also delayed, and her departure for the coast Coast thrown back until this morning. As she signalled a clean bill of health, the doctor's visit was a mere superfluous formality and might have been dispensed with entirely, yet on this account all this delay, annoyance and loss have been caused. This illustrates once more the miserable inefficiency of the port arrangements here, and the utter disregard of the authorities for many quick despatch of vessels and mails. The idea of delaying a transatlantic steamer and her mails for 24 hours because a port doctor was afraid to face some not remarkably rough weather is too monstrous for criticism. —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 23.

—The foreign trade of Uruguay for 1895 was as follows:

Imports.	
Liquors in general.....	\$ 3,259,065
Comestibles and cereals.....	4,140,022
Tobacco and cigars.....	218,629
Linen and woollen goods.....	4,856,106
Ready-made clothing.....	1,380,873
Machinery, etc.....	6,441,047
Various.....	3,234,694
Live stock.....	1,065,757
Total.....	\$24,596,139
Exports.	
Live stock.....	\$ 1,004,479
Saladero produce.....	27,474,996
Agricultural produce.....	3,735,761
Other produce.....	237,176
Various.....	587
Provisions for vessels.....	90,655
Total.....	\$32,543,644

Making a grand total of \$57,139,783.
Compared with 1894 imports show an increase of \$795,823 and exports a decrease of \$935,368.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 10th, 1896.

YESTERDAY'S *Pais* contains a telegram from New York stating that the chamber of commerce of that city, united with those of other large cities of the United States, are preparing to send commissioners to the principal cities of Brazil to study and promote commercial relations between the two countries. This is rank folly. What can such commissioners do? They can see the country and talk with officials and merchants, and they will gather in an abundant harvest of promises and good wishes. And there the matter will end. They will learn nothing practical about the market and its trade, for that requires time and experience. These roving commissions have been tried before, and always without any good result. As far as information is concerned, the published consular reports could give them more and better information than such a commission will be able to collect. The proper thing to do—in fact, the only thing to do—is to open commercial houses here in the regular way and then to acquire knowledge of the market by actual experience. Once upon a time the American merchants did this, but protection, and subsidies, and privileges, and other official favors have undermined their independence and enterprise. They are unwilling to go away from home, or to take risks, or to adapt themselves to the requirements of customers, so they leave it to the government and to roving commissions to solicit trade for them. It certainly reflects but little credit upon them!

Crispi's adventure in Africa seems to have led to consequences as serious as they were unexpected. Not only was the Italian army overwhelmingly defeated on the 1st inst. at Abba Garima, with a frightful loss of life and the complete dispersal of the expedition, but all Italy has been thrown into disorder. Crispi has been compelled to resign and the crown itself is in peril. There is no denying the gravity of the situation. Italy has suffered so much of late years from misgovernment, from despotic authority, and from crushing taxation, that the country is full of malcontents of every shade and description. This crushing reverse in Africa, the outcome of an irresponsible ambition based upon weakness and incapacity, has furnished an opportunity for all these hostile influences to unite against the constituted authorities, as we have seen in every part of the country during the past week. It is clear that the war against Abyssinia is not a popular one with the Italian people and that they would hail its termination with joy. But among the upper classes, who do not have to fill the ranks nor bear the grinding burdens of taxation, the thirst for revenge is deep and demands a prosecution of the war. It is admitted that nothing can now be done in Africa until next autumn, and in the meantime much may happen at home. With a discontented and impoverished people, signs of insubordination in his army, and bankruptcy plainly in sight, the immediate outlook for King Humbert is not a cheering one. He would probably be wise in taking the popular side and putting an end to Crispi's adventure in Africa, but it will require rare moral courage in him to do it. There are but few men who are strong enough to withdraw from a false position in the face of such a defeat as that of Abba Garima.

It is to be regretted that the "jingo" spirit is now interfering to obstruct the settlement of the Amapa dispute, just as it did in the Trinidad dispute. Sentiment in politics unquestionably offers a fine field for fervid and patriotic rhetoric, but it rarely leads to good results. As a rule it leads to serious blunders and not infrequently to costly and unnecessary wars. In the Trinidad case, sentiment opposed arbitration simply because it was considered unpatriotic to submit the question to any tribunal. It was argued that the Brazilian claim admitted of no doubt whatever, therefore it would be an admission of weakness to consent to arbitration. So the settlement of the dispute has been put off to some future time. In the Amapa case the preliminaries have been agreed upon, and one of them is that the disputed territory shall be governed by a mixed commission until arbitration shall decide to which country it belongs. The proposition is fair to both sides, and is designed to put an end to the disorders which have been disturbing the friendly relations between the two countries. But sentiment, or prejudice, again interferes and says that such a commission will be an advantage to France, that the territory is settled by Brazilians, that disputes will occur, and all that. This is pure obstruction. It is admitted that the territory is in dispute; therefore it belongs to neither. A mixed commission of sensible men ought to be able to direct its affairs without trouble, and as it is fair for both sides every Brazilian ought to cheerfully support the proposition.

The recommendations of the commission appointed by the several coffee-producing states to report on means for increasing the consumption of coffee, will probably be approved by all the states in question. It is a popular fad to employ commissions and artificial means to settle all such questions, and discussion therefore may be hopeless. We shall venture, however, to characterize the whole proceeding, from inception to conclusion, as a serious mistake and certain failure. It is not the first official propaganda of this character which Brazil has known, but no lessons were learned from them, and consequently no one will oppose a repetition. If the published unofficial report of the commission's recommendations is correct, fixed commissions are to be sent to Europe to ask people to buy and drink Brazilian coffee, and 2,000,000\$ will be expended in this way the first year. After that the expenditure will be reduced to 1,000,000\$ a year. Besides this, foreign governments are to be asked to reduce their import duties on Brazilian coffee. In view of the 11 per cent. export duty imposed here on this same coffee, which it is not proposed to change, such an application will hardly be considered seriously. It is to be regretted that so important a question is treated so superficially. There has been no discussion of its merits, everyone taking it for granted that it is wise and timely. But is it wise and timely? Is it wise to encourage the extension of this one industry, particularly at a time when production is being everywhere increased and is overtaking consumption? Is it wise "to keep all our eggs in one basket," or to develop one industry alone? Would it not be wiser to encourage some other industry and leave coffee to take care of itself? Is it timely to incur such an expense just now when the country is meeting so many financial difficulties? And is it just to take public money, contributed by all classes and occupations, for the benefit of one particular industry? A candid answer to these questions will probably show that a mistake is about to be made.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 8 yellow-fever burials in Santos on the 1st inst.

—An Italian was stabbed and killed by a policeman in Santos on the 2nd inst.

—Two more counterfeit 100\$ notes came to light in Santos on the 29th ult.

—A recent hailstorm is said to have cost 15,000\$ damage to the town of Iti, São Paulo.

—One case of yellow-fever and two suspicious cases have been reported from Casa Branca, São Paulo.

—A Pelotas telegram reports the assassination of the police commandant at Sant'Anna do Livramento.

—The municipal council of Araraquara, São Paulo, continues to functionate in the neighboring town of Americo Brasiliense. It is unusual to see refugee councillors meeting in a safe place to legislate for a town they have abandoned.

—The authorities at Itá, São Paulo, are disinfecting the coaches and baggage arriving there from Juiz de Fora.

—In Bahia on the 5th inst. a police corporal was assaulted and severely wounded by soldiers of the regular army.

—In Niterói on the 5th inst. a sergeant of the 38th battalion of infantry was assaulted by 10 mutinous soldiers.

—Quindim says that the plot at Changua still continues, but has recently changed its label, having now adopted monarchist colors.

—In the hailstorm which visited Itá, São Paulo, on the 26th ult., it is said that hailstones were picked up weighing 250 grammes.

—At Itá S. Paulo, there was a heavy hail-storm on the 26th ult. As is usual in such cases, the hail-stones were of the size of hen's eggs.

—The ravages of small-pox in Pernambuco have been felt throughout the whole state, the mortality in some municipalities being very heavy.

—There was a death from yellow fever in Anupara, São Paulo, on the 28th ult., the case coming from Campinas. Two disinfectors have been sent to that town.

—It is stated that Dr. Rosa e Silva is a candidate for the seat in the federal senate vacated by the resignation of Senator Correia de Araújo, governor elect of Pernambuco.

—A policeman on duty in the garden of the official residence of the governor of S. Paulo on the 4th inst. committed suicide by cutting his throat with a piece of glass.

—Dr. Jorge da Cunha telegraphs to the *instituto sanitário federal* that yellow fever is raging at Serariva in the state of Minas Geraes, and Montserrat in that of Rio de Janeiro.

—In the municipal chamber of Niterói on the 6th inst. Dr. Martins Torres offered a resolution for causing all business houses to close at noon on Sundays and national holidays.

—The reports about yellow fever in Campinas published by the *Journal de Brazil* seem to have been exaggerated. On the 2nd inst. there were only 6 cases under treatment.

—The police made a raid on the São Paulo gambling-houses on the night of the 2nd inst. A considerable collection was made in the shape of fines, prohibited apparatus, etc.

—The town of Parahyba do Sul seems to have an epidemic of yellow fever on hand. The telegrams speak of it as the *epidemia ricinica*, but, of course, no one is deceived by that.

—The municipal council of Jaboticabal, São Paulo, has adopted a by-law ordering all commercial houses to be closed at 4 p. m. on Sundays. Why not complete the full day, then?

—The average temperature in the city of São Paulo during February was 71.3° Fahr., the maximum being 93.2° and the minimum 59°.

—It is stated that, notwithstanding the refusal of Dr. Paes de Carvalho to be a candidate for the office of governor of Pará, 400,000 electors in 112 districts have declared in favor of his election.

—Both branches of the state legislature of Pará passed resolutions condemning the idea of appointing a joint commission of Frenchmen and Brazilians to govern the disputed territory of Anapá.

—The reason alleged for not delivering postal matter to the persons for whom it is intended at the Madama postoffice in the state of Rio de Janeiro, is that there is no one there to open the mail bags.

—On the night of the 1st inst. the police of Santos raided two gambling houses, capturing roulette tables, chips, cards, etc., all of which were removed to the station. The proprietors were fined 200\$ each.

—The sanitary authorities at Parangá have imposed quarantine on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro. The Lloyd Brasileiro steamer *Porto Alegre* was subjected to quarantine on the 5th although even being advised that it would terminate.

—In view of information given by the solicitor of the republic in S. Paulo, the Companhia Dumini, which owns the largest plantation in that state, has been asked to pay arrears of taxes to the amount of 1,067,000\$, which it is supposed to owe the government.

—On the 3rd inst. three arrived at Bahia from the interior of the state 13 prisoners said to be implicated in the attack on the plantations of Temandú and Botique, in which Col. Domingos Ferraz and 11 persons belonging to his family were killed.

—On the 4th inst. Dr. Abreu Lacerda, secretary of public works of the state of Rio de Janeiro, went to the plantation of Varzea Alegre, near the railway station of the same name, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is suitable for the establishment of an agricultural school.

—At Montserrat, near Parahyba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, the people are so panic-stricken over the fever epidemic raging there that they refuse to assist in burying the dead. The civil registry clerk has run away, so there is no record kept of the burials, and the town council is doing nothing to check the plague.

—The *Diário de Campinas* complains of the lack of system and negligence in which sanitary matters are conducted in that city. There is no restriction on the sale of green fruits, and no measures are taken to disinfect and whitewash the apartments where fatal cases of infectious diseases have been treated. No effort to isolate the patients seems to have been made.

—On the 7th inst. a meeting was held at Pará to protest against the appointment of a joint commission of Brazilians and Frenchmen to govern the disputed territory of Anapá. A speech was made by Congressman Serzedello and a telegram was sent to the President. The crowd afterwards called at the house of Gov. Lauro Sodré, who made a speech declaring that he was in entire accord with public opinion.

—According to a telegram from Pará of the 6th inst., there is much opposition in that state to the alleged agreement between Brazil and France to appoint a joint commission of Brazilians and Frenchmen to govern the disputed Anapá territory until the boundary question shall have been settled. The prominent members of that state are almost unanimous in denouncing the arrangement and in prophesying its failure. The Frenchmen are all "tingoes" on the Anapá question.

—The *Diário de Campinas* now admits that there were 47 deaths from "fevers" (probably of all descriptions) between January 1st and February 27th. Heretofore the *Campineiros* have been unanimous in denying the existence of yellow fever in that city.

—Yellow fever has appeared in an epidemic form in Jabit, São Paulo. The vice-president of the municipal council has issued a notice advising the people of this fact so that they can notice, or take such other precautions as may be considered necessary.

—In the month of February there died 13 yellow-fever patients and 4 small-pox patients at the epidemic hospital of Barroto in Niterói. At the end of the month there were 8 yellow-fever patients and the same number of small-pox patients at the hospital.

—On the 4th inst., anniversary of the murder of Dr. José Maria by partisans of the governor of Pernambuco, mass was said for his soul in different parts of the state and there was a pilgrimage to his grave. Notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the police, the attendance is said to have been large.

—The fever epidemic in Rio Claro, São Paulo, is said to be declining. In the isolated hospital, according to the *Comércio de S. Paulo*, the number of cases was reduced to 21 on the 26th ult. The fever does not seem to be of a very virulent character, as the percentage of deaths is apparently under the average.

—The municipal intendant of Campinas has issued an edict requiring that the bodies of persons dying from yellow fever, or contagious fever, shall be buried in coffins lined with zinc or zinc cloth. The alternative is porphyry. If zinc is considered necessary, why should a substitute of cloth be permitted?

—The raid on the gambling clubs and houses in São Paulo on the night of the 2nd inst. seems to have been a thorough surprise, and was therefore successful. Ten well-known places were visited, and in eight of them were apprehended a large number of gamblers with their roulette tables, etc. The fines yielded an abundant harvest.

—A detachment of 12 policemen, sent into the interior of the state of Pernambuco, has arrested and beaten Col. Germann, surrounded the plantation of Manuel de Mello, who was forced to absent himself in order to avoid falling into the hands of the assassins, and has fledged the laborers on the plantation of Preti, belonging to Sá Pereira, and caused them to abandon the plantation. The policemen seem to be worse than the bandits.

—In Pernambuco the police resolved to confiscate all the canes during carnival, and, strange to say, they were particularly keen on those of fine woods with silver bands. A *malandro* of fine even went so far as to take a valuable cane from a rheumatic old man, over 70 years of age, and then when he found that his victim could not walk without a cane he gave him a worthless stick instead of the one captured. The Pernambuco police seem to be a fine body of unmitigated knaves.

—The *Voz da Povo*, of Sorocaba, São Paulo, says editorially: "The state of decadence into which public justice has fallen, is a disgrace for Sorocaba. In this city the most heinous crimes are committed and the criminals are not receiving from the authorities the punishment they deserve." The editor then mentions two assassinations and the destruction of his printing office as examples, charging that a police officer was implicated in the latter. The remedy is to be found in the choice of better officials and until that is done we see no hope for any improvement.

—According to a telegram from Alagôas to the *Jornal do Brasil*, Col. Maranhão, commander of the state police, became enraged during carnival and was guilty of the most disgraceful conduct, becoming so utterly lost to all sense of shame as to strike ladies. He was finally removed from the room in which this occurred by Mr. McKee, an Englishman employed in the house of Mr. de Mello. To punish the colonel for his disgraceful conduct the governor of the state gave him three months' leave of absence, which Maranhão, however, refused to accept, withdrawing with the regiment of police to the interior of the state and taking with him two machine guns and all the small arms and ammunition belonging to the state. The press was requested not to give an account of the affair, and to this all the local journals acceded except the *Mercantil*, which was consequently obliged to suspend publication. The streets of the state capital, says the telegram, have since been patrolled by merchants and their clerks.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The news received during the past week from Rio Grande do Sul is a little more reassuring. A Montevideo telegram of the 7th inst., stating that Col. Pinto Paes, commander of the garrison of Livramento, has discovered and sent to Dr. Raphael Cabeda three of the persons who were supposed to have been murdered by the Castillistas. The journal *Canabarro* thanks Col. Pinto Paes for investigating this matter and begs that he will continue his researches so as to learn what has become of other federalists who are believed to have been murdered.

At Jaguarão, according to the *Diário*, the situation has improved in consequence of the measures adopted by the commander of the garrison of that place. Federalists are acquiring more confidence and many have returned to their homes.

This shows what might be done to restore real peace to Rio Grande if all the subordinate commanders in that state were impartial and would exert themselves to promote the strict execution of the agreement of August 23rd, 1895. Unfortunately too many of them are the partisans of Castillistas and are consequently disposed not only to countenance but even to encourage the abuses committed by the dictator's followers.

The *República* of Porto Alegre of the 25th ult. mentions the arrival of four persons who at Santa Julia de Castilhos.

The military expenses in the state continue to absorb large sums of money, the revenue collected there being insufficient to meet the respective demands. On the 3rd inst. the treasury sent from here to Rio Grande the sum of 2,000,000\$000 for those expenses.

Notwithstanding the favorable circumstances which we have mentioned a Pelotas telegram of the 8th says that from some parts of the state many federalists are still emigrating to Uruguay. It is reported that Col. Cesar Sampaio will take command of the garrison of Pelotas.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The state of Bahia has a total railway extension of 1,249.8 kilometres under traffic and 700 kilometres under construction.

—A controversy has arisen between the Paulista and Mogiana companies over a projected branch of the former which the latter says is an invasion of its privileged zone.

—It is stated that on the railway from Saudade to Baural there are no locomotives and the trains are propelled by hand, 20 strong men being employed for the purpose.

—The legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro is talking about taking over the Leopoldina railway lines in that state. The management is certainly long enough as it is.

—The state government of S. Paulo has authorized the Mogiana company to build a branch from São João to Santa Rita do Parana, passing through Espirito Santo de Bititabas and Canaú da Franca.

—Brnkman Firmino Elias da Silva is to receive a medal of the 2nd class for saving the lives of a lady and two children at the time of the accident which occurred on the Central railway on the 7th of last September.

—The continued rains of the past week have caused more damage to the Central and Leopoldina lines and their connections, particularly in Minas. Traffic has been altogether stopped on some of these lines.

—A fresh beef train from Santa Cruz was derailed between that place and Campo Grande on the 3rd inst., interrupting traffic for the whole day. Two workmen were injured. The accident is said to be due to the driver.

—On the 1st inst. between the stations of Deserto and Henrique Galvão on the Oeste de Minas railway a train was derailed and the engine-driver, stoker and another person were killed, one person being wounded. The accident is attributed to the engine-driver, who insisted on passing a part of the road that had been damaged by rains.

—The manager of the Botafogo Garden tramway has presented the sum of 100,000\$000 to the Valentim Soares whose presence of mind since days ago saved the life of Commendador Caramelo Niemeyer. The latter's house had fallen on the line in front of an electric car, which the motorman stalled in stopping in time to prevent a fatal accident.

—The total receipts of the prolongation of the Bahia to S. Francisco railway from its initiation in 1881 to 1895 amounted to 3,573,692\$878, the receipts at the last annual year being 600,692\$022. The total extension of the prolongation is 575.4 kilometres, being 123.4 from Calcutta to Alagôas (the terminus of the English line), and 452.3 from Alagôas to Jomero.

—The receipts of the railway from Parangá to São Paulo amounted in 1895 to 1,709,668\$91, against 1,291,021\$426 in the previous year, and the operating expenses to 915,127\$319, against 632,704\$287. On the extension of this road the receipts in 1895 amounted to 1,294,654\$723, against 994,867\$810 in the previous year, and the operating expenses to 755,288\$012 last year, against 520,608\$333 in 1894. In 1894 the line belonging to the extension were 279 k. 519 m. long and in 1895 their length was 306 k. 148 m.

—A writer who makes use of the initials A A (Angelo do Amaral, we presume) has published in the *Jornal do Commercio* an article expressing the hope that the Leopoldina railway will be taken over by the governments of the states through whose territory the lines of this railway pass, and sold to a foreign company. There is no doubt, we think, that the mail ought to change hands, but we doubt that a foreign company can be found willing to pay for it, as the writer seems to expect, the sum of 12,000,000. One half that price would be too much.

—According to the report of the board of directors of the S. Caramelo tramway company the receipts amounted last year to 2,733,895\$460, against 2,613,566\$531 in 1894; and the expenditures to 1,962,713\$709 in 1895, against 1,917,075\$804 in the previous year. The cars of the company carried 19,866,766 passengers in 1895 against 18,930,558 in 1894. The company declared a last year's dividend of 68000 each per share, that is at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent. The board states that the price of mules has declined, the last purchase having been made at the rate of 140\$, against 165\$ which had to be paid when the previous purchase was made.

COFFEE NOTES

—The first conference of the delegates of the coffee states was held in Petropolis on the 2nd inst., the state of Rio de Janeiro being represented by Dr. Amílcar Carvalho, secretary of finance, that of S. Paulo by Dr. Jorge de Miranda and that of Minas Geraes by Councillor Afonso Pagan, that of Bahia by Dr. Francisco Pires Carvalho Araújo and that of Espírito Santo by Commendador Urbano de Paria, a prominent coffee merchant of this city. At this conference the following ideas are said to have been adopted: appointment of a permanent executive committee in this city to be composed of one member from each coffee state, establishment of a permanent exhibition for the purpose of increasing the consumption of Brazilian coffee in foreign countries; appropriations of 2,000,000\$ in the first year and 1,000,000\$ per annum thereafter for meeting the respective expenses, 2/5 to be paid by S. Paulo, 1/5 by the state of Rio de Janeiro, 1/5 by that of Minas Geraes, 1/10 by that of Bahia and 1/10 by that of Espírito Santo; application to the federal government for negotiations with foreign governments for obtaining a reduction in import duties; cooperation of coffee planters with the permanent executive committee in the execution of this programme.

—How would it do for the commission on introducing Brazilian coffee into countries not now using it, to threaten reprisals. If Russia declines to adopt Brazilian coffee, let us decline to drink any more vodka and to import no more Russian wheat.

—The officers of the New York Coffee Exchange for the current year are: President, Henry Hertz; vice-president, James H. Taylor; treasurer, Francis B. Arnold; for members of the board of managers to serve for two years, Charles A. Dale, James N. Jarvis, E. H. Park, G. F. Wyle, D. Henderson Wells and George W. Vand rhot.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Provincia Constant* returned to her anchorage in this port on the 5th inst.

—Dr. Joaquim Correa de Araújo, governor elect of Pernambuco, has resigned his seat in the federal senate.

—Two quinquenies were killed on the 5th in a quarry at Sapopemba by the premature explosion of a blast.

—Francisco de Paula Ney has been dismissed from the office of administrator of the immigrants depot at Páhueros.

—Another monarchist newspaper, to be called *Liberdade*, will be issued on the 25th inst. Its principal editor will be Dr. Carlos de Lacerda.

—The *Correio da Tarde* has opened a subscription for Carlos de Franco, who during the revolution lost both arms at the fort of Vigilegion.

—Arthur Teixeira has at last resigned his clerkship in the treasury. This is good example for many other worthless appointees of the last government.

—It is stated that the inspector-general of lands and colonization and all the personnel of the immigrants depot on Ilha das Flores will be dismissed.

—According to the daily bullet reports there were 277 deaths from yellow fever in this city during the first eight days of this month, an average of over 34 a day.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* in its issue of Friday states that the number of marine has at present no intention of sending the *Tradentes*, or any other war vessel, to America.

—After having been defeated and dispersed countless times and in spite of having been killed, the Cuban (Gen. Maceo) is said to have entered Matanzas. A telegram of the 8th gives the news.

—It is stated that for nearly three months there have been 2,000 Polish immigrants at the immigration depot on Ilha das Flores and at Páhueros, and that the government has spent on them about 150,000\$000.

—In view of the fact that counterfeit notes continue to make their appearance, the *Gazeta de Notícias* has arrived at the conclusion that these notes, as well as the counterfeiters, have obtained Italian corpus.

—Among the arrivals on the *Danube* yesterday was Mr. Alfred Stewart Phelps, first secretary to the British legation in this city. We regret to hear that the health of Mrs. Phelps compels Minister Phelps to hasten his departure, and he therefore leaves for England on the *Maldonado* to-morrow.

—Up to last advice 112 deaths have occurred among the officials and crew of the Italian cruiser *Lumbardia*, or nearly 44 per cent of their number. The plan outlined in our last issue, of removing the crew to a camp on shore and the munitions to lighters, was found impracticable and was given up.

—Dr. Santos Abreu, who was surgeon at Villagoinho during the naval revolution, has recently returned to this city and opened an office. On the 13th of March, 1896, Dr. Santos Abreu took refuge on board the *Afonso de Albuquerque* on which he went to the River Plate, where he has since practised medicine.

—Dr. Francisco Alves Barbosa and nine others accused of violence and fraud at the election held at Campo Grande on January 6, 1895, were tried and convicted on Friday by the criminal chamber of the civil and criminal court and sentenced to three years imprisonment and a fine of 3,000\$. The accused have appealed.

—Although food has become so dear that no one can afford to make use of it, it is a consolation to know that there is no lack of persons to cook it. On last Tuesday the *Jornal do Commercio* published 50 advertisements of cooks who are looking for places. But what need have we for cooks when we can't afford to give them anything to do?

—"We are informed," says the *Jornal do Commercio*, in its issue of last Wednesday, "that the mortality has recently been very great among children at the immigrant depot on Ilha das Flores. From 4 to 5 have died every day, and day before yesterday the number of deaths were 7, being 6 yesterday. At the depot there are about 2,000 immigrants."

—Counterfeit notes of 100\$ are circulating in this city and the police is investigating the matter. There have recently appeared in circulation 508 notes of the Banco do Brasil, which were supposed to be counterfeit, but have been discovered to be genuine. On these notes there is a mistake in the spelling of the word *Janeira*, the *i* being placed after the *r* instead of before it.

—Cabral the so-called governor of Anapá, has been telling a reporter of the *Jornal do Brasil* how he killed Capt. Lamer and other Frenchmen. He makes out a splendid story for himself, but he forgets that it is just a little suspicious when a man boasts much of his own prowess. He compels us to believe that the proposed mixed commission is the best government for Anapá at the present time.

—Among the legacies left by Barão de Oliveira Castro is that of 1,000 shares of the Banco da República, with 50% paid, to the beneficent fund of the Associação Commercial of this city. The board of directors of the association are requested to the will to pay on the birthday of Visconde de Ouro Preto the pensions due from this legacy and the executors of the will are instructed to cause a bust of the Visconde to be cast and presented to the association.

March 2.			
8	Asiatics, 55.....	978	14,000\$ Gold 65'68. 250
12	do 1895.....	967	400 deb. L'dua, 100\$ 13
21	do 968		42 h.n.C.R.S.Paul 77
15	do regst.....	967	
Banks.			
20	Commercial.....	205	212 Republica..... 149
5	Commercial.....	267	20 do 25. 69
3	Nacional.....	256	38 do 68
15	Republica.....	150	275 do 68
Miscellaneous			
100	Sorocabana.....	87	100 Meth. no Braz. 33
250	do extrn. 22.		400 O. Hydraulicas 35
100	Cerveja Bahia 335		200 Tornos..... 30
50	Loteria Nac.....	8	100 do 31

Lard—Receipts are 4,000 kegs per *Cutani*, *Carib Prince* and *Chief Tatages*, from New York and Baltimore. Judges have made no changes in quotations of 800 rs per lb, for American and 1,050-1,140 per kilogramme for native lard.

Counsell—Receipts have been 1,150 cases Norwegian per
Simsen and 2,034 tubs, 150 cases per Carib Prince, from
New York. Dealers have advanced prices slightly and now
quote Canadian tubs at 48,000—50,000, and Norwegian
cases at 30,000—32,000.

Rice—The *Auricularia* brought buyers hags from Hamburg and not 5,000 as we last reported, and there are no receipts during the week. Retail quotations are unchanged, viz: 105.00—175.00 per bag for Indian and 175.00—205.00 for native rice.

Pork—Receipts have been 3,000 hogs, 1,225 hogs, 600 cases per *Cape*, *Carrish Prince* and *Good Landing*. Indian quotations for American are rather higher at 13.00—13.50 per kilogramme, but native is unchanged at 9.00—13.00.

Pitch Pine—Receipts are 1,076,176 tons per *Mary Lee*, 665,000 tons per *Olaf*. *Frederick*, 404,500 tons per *Allen*. *Ed*.

White Pine—Receipts nil and quotations nominal.
Worcester—Receipts nil and quotations nominal.
Swedish Pine—Receipts nil and quotations nominal.
Kerosene—The *Grain* *Refiner* bought 7,500 cases from New York. We continue dealers' quotations at 75¢50—10¢, \$5.00 per case.
Turpentine—Receipts are sparse; quotations for *Georgia*, and last quotations were 10¢50.

Rosin—Receipts have been 35,000 bags from *Greek Prince*, and 175,000—210,000 per lb., according to quality, still appear to represent domestic ideas.

Cement—The *French* brought 1,200 bags from London, which was our last lot in our last report. Last shipments were 145,000—175,000 per lb. for *Widow*, 145,000 per lb. for *Indian* and German, and 185,000—187,500 for *Prussian*.

Indian Corn—The only receipts are 23½ bags per *Regatta* from Manterich, and are scarce no supplies at all. The market for jobbers still quote *Regatta* at 710,00—735,00 per lb.

Hay—Receipts nil. We continue last quotations of 145—150 lb. per kilogramme.

Brass—The *Standard* brought 7,500 bags from Montevideo. There is no foreign brass in stock and the local market is selling at 250—275 per lb.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been :
2,274 tons per *Widow*, from San Cañillo.
2,518 " " *Reconquista*.

2,952 " *Georgia*, du.
110 " *Empire*, from Baltimore.
All to dealers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
MARCH 4.

PENNAULA—*—*Ir ship *Merry L. Barrett*; 1449 tons; Rice;
55 ds; pine to F. P. PANGOS
MAR. 5.
BALTIMORE—*Amer* lug *Clad Things*; 603 tons; Collier; 33
ds; sundries to Wilson & Co.
PENNAULA—*Nor* lug *Olaf Tvedestrom*; 820 tons; Gjertsen;
55 ds; pine to order.
—*—*Ir ship *New City*; 1395 tons; Robinson; 59 ds; pine to
order.
PANAULA—*Ir* lug *White Wings*; 495 tons; Lawrence;
71 ds; pine to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
MARCH 3.
 BALTIMORE—Amer lug *White Wings*; 654 tons; Davison; ballast.
 TALCAHUANO—Br ship *Argentine*; 1662 tons; Thomas; do.
MAR. 5.
 PERNAMBUCO—Gr brk *Fynboe*; 235 tons; Falles; ballast.
MAR. 6.
 HARBORO—Br ship *E. F. Sargent*; 1065 tons; do.

Yallant, 1208 tons; Cochran;
 Talcahuano—Br tk *Cashmere*; 1255 tons; Patterson; do.
 ESTANCIA—Port lug *Argos*; 134 tons; Almeida; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

<i>Adelitas</i>	Oporto	..
<i>Aguaseras</i>	Cardiff	14 Jan.
<i>Andralia</i>	Brunswick	..
<i>Amirga</i>	Brunswick	..
<i>Arceutha</i>	Quana	..

Alexander Yeats	Oporto	
Ameyon	Cardiff	28 Jan.
Brown Wood	Leith	
Brusell	Pascatonga	
Hella Farmington	Oporto	21 Dec.
Heckman	Oporto	2 Feb.
Bessie Hamilton	at Barbados	
Carving	Sunderland	
Canberry	Savannah	
Columbus	Pensacola	15 Jan.
	Hamburg	

<i>Corneio</i> (Zoo).....	Pensacola	15 Jan.
<i>Euphras</i>	Hull	"
<i>Cathura</i>	Sunderland	27 Jan.
<i>Coste Lobo</i>	Oporto	"
<i>Peris</i>	Baltimore	"
<i>Eureka</i> (and for Santos).....	New York	"
<i>Grills of Dec.</i>	Cardiff	"
<i>Flora</i>	Blyth	5 Feb.
<i>Infjord</i> (str).....	Pensacola	22 Feb.
<i>Simpsophia</i>	Mobile	11 Dec.

<i>Laelo</i>	Kalihiwai	
<i>Cirana</i>	Pensacola	16 Jan.
<i>ereste</i>	Savannah	2 Feb.
<i>inidreg</i>	Savangoula	"
<i>phrynx Castle</i>	Liverpool	31 Jan.
<i>endi</i>	Gothenburg	17 Jan.
<i>ermist</i>	Newcastle	6 Feb.
<i>ndus</i>	Marseilles	2 Feb.
<i>okmo Adolph</i>	Hamburg	"
<i>ames Kerr</i>	Cadiff	4 Feb.
<i>umekfeld</i>	Panama	"

<i>Amrosia</i>	Pensacola	..
<i>Marie Sophie</i>	Hamburg	29 Dec.
<i>Amko</i>	Oporto	..
<i>Amclau</i>	Pasagoula	..
<i>Alit</i>	Leith	14 Jan.
<i>Armandy</i>	New York	..
<i>Arcan</i>	Hamburg	..
<i>Archer</i>	Glasgow	..
<i>Arter</i>	Oporto	..
<i>Arta</i>	Pensacola	21 Dec.

<i>iberis foris</i>	London	..
<i>jeramo</i>	Cardiff	..

<i>Kila</i>	Swansea	23 Jan.
<i>Egypt George</i>	Leith	11 Feb.
<i>Richmond (ss)</i>	Newport	4 Feb.
<i>Relio (ss)</i>	Newcastle	..
<i>Seas</i>	21 Christiansand	..
<i>Serica</i>	Oporto	..
<i>Tanjore</i>	Pennacola	4 Jan.
<i>Victoria</i>	Hamburg	..
<i>Wildwood</i>	Mobile	21 Dec

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Mar. 2	Santos Gr	Hamburg* 25d	E. Johnston & C.
2	Rosario II	New York* 25d	Quayle, D. & C.
3	Carib Pr. Br	London* 25d	Norton, M. & C.
3	K. Heddyn Br	Hamburg* 25d	E. Johnston & C.
3	Antonia Gr	Hamburg* 25d	Chargours Réunis
3	V. de R. Aires Fr	Havre* 25d	do
3	Cardola Fr	do 25d	do
3	Dean Fr	Marseilles* 25d	Karl Valais & C.
3	Stefania Amst	France* 25d	Rombauer & C.
3	Bellanooh Br	Montevideo 25d	Norton, M. & C.
4	Thetia Br	Liverpool* 25d	Wilson Sons & C.
4	Broomhugh Br	do 25d	do
4	Windsor Br	do 25d	Wilson Sons & C.
4	Alf. Murrell Gr	do 25d	W. Samson & C.
4	Italia Br	Genoa* 24d	Pr. Cresta M.
4	Potosi Br	Valparaiso* 24d	Wilson Sons & C.
4	Raggio Br	Santos 18d	A. Florin & C.
5	Mozart Br	London* 25d	Norton, M. & C.
5	Pascal Hlg	Glasgow* 23d	do
5	Gordon Castle Br	Rio de Janeiro 25d	Finns Hernandes
5	Rogaland Nor	Buenos Aires 25d	Soc. An. Travaux
6	Bretagne Fr	Rio Grande 25d	Karl Valais & C.
6	Moeve Gr	Santos 18d	H. Stoltz & C.
6	Assunção Gr	Bremen* 25d	E. Johnston & C.
7	Hababug Gr	Santos 17d	H. Stoltz & C.
7	Edith R. It	do	A. Florin & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar. 2	Hohenstaufen Gr	Bremen*	Sundries
2	Entre Rios Fr	Havre*	do
2	Condorin Fr	River Plate	do
2	Manin Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
2	Bellanooh Br	do	do
2	South Wales Br	do	do
2	Ashford Br	do	do
2	Roseath Br	Estancia	do
2	Rompo Br	Santos	Sundries
2	Stassburg Gr	do	do
2	Bellanooh Br	do	do
2	Beau Br	River Plate*	do
2	Janeta Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
2	Brandenburg Br	Para*	Sundries
2	Antonia Gr	Rio Grande*	do
2	Potosi Br	Valparaiso*	do
2	Thetia Br	Santos	do
2	Santos Gr	do	do
2	Capua Gr	do	do
2	Carib Fr. Br	do	do
2	Raggio Br	do	do
2	Italia Br	Genoa*	do
2	St. of Magel Br	River Plate	Ballast
2	Assunção Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries
2	Gordon Castle Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
2	Vale B. Aires Fr	do	Sundries
2	Cardola Fr	do	do
2	Stefania Amst	do	do
2	Hoffman Br	do	do
2	Edith R. It	Genoa*	do
2	Havestue Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
2	Leongo Br	do	do
2	Ripon City Br	do	do
2	Wileyside Br	do	do
2	Centurion Br	do	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 9th.

Circulation	Public Funds	
100,000,000	Stock 5% currency (applied).....	968,000 -- 970,000
124,642,000	Bonds of 1884.....	958,000 -- 961,000
15,511,500	Bonds 4% (gold) converted.....	1,139,000
14,781,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	---
16,865,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %.....	---
17,300,000	Do do 1884, 4%.....	1,660,000 --
7,379,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	---
4,000,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	---
	do of Rio de Janeiro, 5%.....	1,005,000 --

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 Feb -- Jan. 96	205,000 --
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 Feb -- Jan. 96	205,000 -- 210,000
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	3 Jan -- Jan. 96	75,000 -- 85,000
20,000,000	Constructores.....	200	2 Jan -- Jan. 96	11,000 -- 12,000
20,000,000	Capital Mov.....	200	2 Jan -- Jan. 96	---
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	2 Jan -- Jan. 96	63,000 -- 65,000
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	3 Jan -- Jan. 96	---
20,000,000	Nacional Brasileira.....	200	10 Jan -- Jan. 96	223,000 --
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 Jan -- Jan. 96	149,000 -- 150,000
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	9 Jan -- Jan. 96	67,000 -- 68,000
20,000,000	Rinale Hypothecario.....	200	9 Jan -- Jan. 96	238,000 --
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	4 Jan -- Jan. 96	120,000 --

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
40,000,000	Bahia & Minas.....	400	---	---
16,000,000	Brasil Industrial.....	200	---	---
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	---	---
14,000,000	do 2nd series.....	75	---	177,000 --
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	---	---
70,000,000	União Sorocabana.....	200	---	24,000 --
70,000,000	do 2nd series.....	60	---	24,000 --

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000	Jardim Botânico.....	200	1 Jan. 96	120,000 -- 122,000
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	1 Jan. 96	147,000 --

Capital	Min's	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000	Alhagha.....	200	1 Feb. 96	280,000 --
6,000,000	Brasil Industrial.....	200	1 Feb. 96	220,000 --
3,000,000	Canoca.....	200	1 Jan. 96	---
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 Jan -- Jan. 96	221,000 -- 230,000
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	4 Jan -- Jan. 96	---
1,200,000	Industria Mineral.....	200	6 p a -- Aug. 95	---
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	6 Aug. 95	80,000 -- 130,000
4,500,000	Petropolitana.....	200	1 Jan. 96	---
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	1 Jan. 96	---
300,000	Santa Laura.....	200	6 Jan. 96	---

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 8th, 1896.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk Julia.....	750	Jan. 27	Pennacola..	Azevedo, B.P. & C.
lug M. B. Tower	665	Feb. 4	Macão.....	V. W. Gumm & C.
bk C. S. Hulbert	599	4	New York..	Geral de C. & I.
bk Baltimore ..	600	29	Baltimore..	Watson, R. & C.
lug Glad Tidings	603	Mar. 5	Baltimore..	Wilson & C.
Austrian				
bk Emma.....	365	Feb. 11	Marseilles.	To order
British				
sp Morambique..	2305	Feb. 5	Hull.....	Gas Co.
bk Steadfast...	1011	5	Cardiff....	H. Rodrigues & C.
sp Steinvora...	1009	8	Cardiff....	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Assyria.....	1098	8	Antwerp...	Geral de C. & I.
sp Newman Hall	1449	9	Cardiff....	H. Rodrigues & C.
bk Kathleen...	359	10	Swansea...	H. Rodrigues & C.
sp W. H. Corser	328	10	Cardiff....	H. Rodrigues & C.
sp East Indian...	1693	11	Cardiff....	Braz. Coal Co.
sp Z. Ring.....	1497	19	Pennacola..	Geral de C. & I.
sp M. L. Hurll	1449	Mar. 4	Pennacola..	Z. P. Passos
sp New City....	4393	5	Pennacola..	V. W. Gumm & C.
sp White Wings	493	5	Pennacola..	Azevedo, B. P. & C.
Danish				
bg Haabet.....	107	Jan. 31	Alloa.....	To order
bk Daniehl....	246	Feb. 11	Norkepping	To order
lug Anette.....	292	28	Paranaguá.	J. S. Costa & C.
Dutch				
bg Vlaanderen ..	469	Sept. 13	Hamburg...	C. Hecksher & C.
German				
bk Marie.....	390	Feb. 7	Marseilles.	To order
bk Frieda Mahn.	1297	7	Antwerp...	A. Avner & C.
bk Varuna.....	457	12	Westwick...	To order
lug Venezuela...	200	22	Imbituba...	Queiroz, M. & C.
Italian				
bk Orbe.....	778	Jan. 23	Marseilles.	To order
bk Alpino.....	513	Feb. 19	Marseilles.	E. Ott & C.
Norwegian				
lug Chondor...	298	Feb. 11	Westwick...	C. Hecksher & C.
lug Christian...	252	21	Norokor...	A. O. Main
bk Inger.....	463	22	Norkepping	Geral de C. & I.
bk O. Trygvason	290	Mar. 5	Pennacola..	Geral de C. & I.
Portuguese				
bk Vas. da Gama	541	Jan. 13	Oporto.....	Costa Simões & C.
bk Nova Lide...	414	26	Oporto.....	To Order
bk Venturosa...	337	Feb. 21	Oporto.....	A. G. Santos
bk Atlantica...	504	22	Montevideo	Macedo Jr. & C.
Swedish				
bk Enk.....	387	27	London....	Walter, C. & C.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of vantage:

1. They consume 80 qts gas on account of the air pressure;
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3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work.

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Ask for



Chateau Lalugay

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

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Nectandra Amara Pills.

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Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

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Ouvidor No. 34.

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Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE
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under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire
POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire } Scotland

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

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Rio de Janeiro.

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PARIS

Para o Brasil

EMANUELE CRESTA & C.

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PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 68

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA TEREZA.
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position
and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,
being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and
entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a
most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

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American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers.

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

Samples may be seen at the

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To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with
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"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred
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thus reducing liability of getting out of
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derstand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-
tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed
of the best material, by the most skilled
workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided,
thus ensuring exact and permanent align-
ment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is
absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown
as soon as struck, and the work remains
in sight. Corrections are thus easily
made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward,
direct, and powerful, making it the most
perfect manifold and mimeographer on
the market.

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terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-
variably make what few repairs may be
needed themselves, thus saving cost of
repairer. The machine is therefore ex-
tremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without
changing parts.

Type Cleaning.—The types are cleaned
in five seconds time, without touching
with hands.

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands
or loss of time in changing ribbons, the
latter being reeled from the spool on
which it is purchased to the machine
spool.

Keyboard.—Has the standard Keyboard,
with capital shift, locking shift, and
celluloid keys—the latter being black
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oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic
paper shift ribbon changing device, ease
in making corrections, quickness of type
cleaning, and the fact that the work is
always in sight, it is the greatest time-
saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the
handsomest typewriter made, beautifully
nickel and japanned—an ornament as
well as an article of necessity.

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and
beautiful in appearance. Samples che-
erfully furnished upon application.

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From the old firm Heidsick

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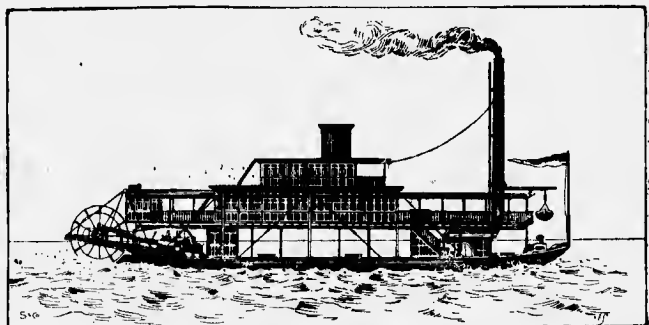
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They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
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